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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 27. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 10, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Mexican Border Difficulties.

Indications of Annexation Project.

The Situation at the Lava Beds.

Indications of a General Indian War

Change in Naval Commanders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1873.

Among the many opinions set forth as the most expeditious and economical way of disposing of the Modocs, that of paying a bounty for Indian scalps is most emphatically approved by Gen. Sherman, though he is no friend to the peace method of disposing of refractory Indians. He remarked to-day that it was beneath a soldier to mutilate the body of a dead enemy; that then it was his duty to get the body into the ground as quickly as possible. He thought taking a scalp, in principle, as much mutilation as to cut off a toe, or a foot, as some savages do. He observed that he did not think that scalping was originally an Indian custom, but that they had been prompted to it by the English government, to stimulate their Indian allies to action by paying them a bounty for every scalp they would bring to the commanding General. The early history of the Anglo-American colonies, and even in Pennsylvania before the revolution, the frontier settlers were rewarded for scalps taken during the Indian fights on the frontiers.

The General thought it was desirable to employ Indians, as they were useful as trailers and scouts, as well as to co-operate with the army; but that they were not to be relied on in a regular engagement. There is a law now in force which authorizes the employment of one thousand Indian scouts, and under this law each department, including that for Texas, has its proportion.

The General said that he was always in favor of utilizing the Indians, where it was practicable. During the Cheyenne war of 1868, Sheridan temporarily employed two thousand Indian scouts under this law. With the present reduction of the army, he now deems four hundred a great deal to expect of the fifteen hundred men, the minimum of a full company of the eight hundred pages, and of which one hundred thousand copies were ordered to be printed at the last session of Congress. Four additional volumes of the State Department, reports, containing a reprint of some portions of the Alabama case and the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration, are also to be finished forthwith by the Government printer, and his active foreman, Mr. Bryon, of the composing room, and Mr. Roberts, of the bindery, are the busiest men in the city. The work is within the specified time. The office will then go into summer quarters.

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TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,560,989; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit $25,855,000; coin, $73,121,965, including $24,917,000 in coin certificates; legal tenders outstanding, $357,160,308.

WILL OF MR. BROOKS.

The will of the late James Brooks has been admitted to probate. It was executed April 28, 1873, and a codicil made on the 30th. He bequeaths to his son James Wilton Brooks one half interest in *Evening Express*, and the *Express* building. To his wife his Fifth avenue house, $100,000 in land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, on condition that she renounces her dower right in personal and real estate in Park row; also his horses and carriages. To William Tracy, lawyer, in trust for his daughter Virginia, all his real estate in Washington, including house 1,813 F street; also thirty-two $1,000 income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad; also thirty-five $1,000 first mortgage bonds in the same road to his daughter, Mary Neilson, five Eastern Division Kansas bonds of $1,000 each and $8,500 in the St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad bonds, free from the control of her husband. To her husband, Charles H. Neilson, $21,000 first mortgage Union Pacific Railroad bonds, on condition that he defend all his other property against suits instituted by United States or other parties. Five thousand dollars one him by his brother, Dr. Geo. A. Brooks, is devised for the purpose of paying a mortgage on his house in this city to that amount. All his other property, personal or mixed, he bequeaths to his son, James Wilton Brooks, and names as his executor William Tracy, of New York. The codicil to the will makes it a condition that his son and daughter Virginia shall only enjoy the property left them by paying in equal parts all taxes which may become due on the house in Fifth avenue during the life of his wife, and on such taxes falling on their estate, and that his son shall pay her $3,000 and the daughter $2,000 per annum during her life-time.

Something About the World of Science—The Smithsonian Institution—How it was Founded—Its Object—The Organizer on of the Institution—A Fine Specimen of Middle Age Architecture—Description of the Smithsonian Building—What the Institution has Done —How the Scientific Societies of the New and Old World Exchange their Productions —The National Museum—A Great Collection of the Relics of Exploring Expeditions—A Monument to Downing, the Eminent Landscape Gardner.

[The following letter from our Washington correspondent appeared in the first edition of the COMMERCIAL a few days since, but owing to the great pressure on our columns was not printed in the second edition. It is of special interest and importance to send out to all our readers.—ED COM.]

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1873.

The Smithsonian Institution, though familiar to the scientific men of every civilized country on the globe, is little understood and appreciated at home, save by those directly interested in its operations. Recently a great deal has been said in relation to, or ignorance, which would seem to indicate that the Regents had been faithless to their trust. A sketch of this Institution, famous among the learned of our own and foreign countries, while it is unknown to the masses of the people, may not be uninteresting at this time, when so much is said about it.

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The Smithsonian Institution was founded by the will of James Smithson, of England, amounting to $500,000 in gold. The founder, a natural son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of Hungerfords of Audley and niece of the Duchess of Northumberland, was a native of London, was educated at Oxford and took an honorary degree there in 1786. At the university he was a classmate of Lords Lewis Majendie, who years after leaving took that of Smithson, the family name of the Northumberlands. His life was mainly spent in the continental cities, and he died at Genoa in 1838. He was particularly known as a mineralogist and geologist, each of which subjects he contributed valuable papers. He was never married, hence left no direct issue. His entire life to the cultivation of his taste for knowledge. He held a high appreciation of education, "between the Patent Office and Seventh street," subject to certain approval. Money according to the Institution, was deposited with the general Government, all objects of art, natural history, plants, &c., were to be sent to the Institution, as were also the minerals and books of James Smithson, in the Department of State; for the formation of a library for the United States of America, in the words of the will of the donor, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Government, by accepting the gift and trust, accepted the bequest, in 1836, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, who had been sent by Mr. Tappit, Harris-burg, Pa. Application filed January 17, 1873. The lower lip is subjected to hold a hollowed plate, which receives the piece of tobacco to be chewed, the latter secured to the botler by means of a yoke, bolt and nut.

Machine for Bending Tube Sockets—William L. Newsham, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Morris, Tasker & Co., same place. Application filed December 31, 1872. To the plunger is pivoted the mandrel, which is forced down by the plunger, the mandrel to bend it in the center to trough shape. Two side-benders, one on each side, descend in different times and bend the sides of the trough to the shape. The sides lapping each other. The plunger in rising brings the mandrel in position, which permits the socket to slide therefrom.

Release of Patents.

Smoothing and Fluting Iron—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 25, 1873. An iron in two sections; when together for smoothing by the lower section, and when detached for fluting by the upper section; have corrugations for that purpose.

Fluting Iron—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed April 8, 1873. Neither of the parts is constructed in the form of the ordinary sad-iron, but having face provided with flutings.

Total number of original patents issued, 240; reissue of patents, 9; applications for extension, 58; issue of extensions, 3; designs filed, 3; issued, 2; labels filed, 2; issued, 1; trade marks registered, 7.

LOUIS BAGGER & CO.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE is presenting a prodigious activity in anticipation of the going into effect of the law abolishing the franking privilege. There are just fifty-seven days left before that measure of practical reform will commence, and in view of the fact that the amount of the printing and binding departments of that immense concern is now engaged on the matter on hand, and the rapidity with which the public documents are set up, run through the press, and bound, is simply astounding. A single day's work no less than ten thousand volumes were turned out at the bindery alone. In addition to the messages and documents sent to the public as well as trashy reports of the bakers' dozen of investigating committees, there are several special government publications which will be issued completed before the first of July. The census bureau is engaged in the compilation and third volumes of the ninth census, the last of which is now being delivered, and the compendium of the census, which is about eight hundred pages, and of which one hundred thousand copies were ordered at the last session of Congress. Four additional volumes of the State Department, reports, containing a reprint of some portions of the Alabama case and the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration, are also to be finished forthwith by the Government printer, and his active foreman, Mr. Bryon, of the composing room, and Mr. Roberts, of the bindery, are the busiest men in the city. The work is within the specified time. The office will then go into summer quarters.

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Jas. T. Gardner, Chief of Topographical Staff. Was educated at Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Connecticut. Was attached to the California State Geological survey, as volunteer assistant, for several years, and was chief Topographer of the survey of the fortieth parallel, under Clarence King. Has had ten years experience in the field.

Jas. Stevenson. Quartermaster and Commissary, Washington, D. C. Has been engaged in Western explorations for seventeen years, and has been connected with this survey from its commencement.

Wm. H. Jackson, of Vermont. Photographer. Began life as a portrait painter. Has worked in the West for six years, having been attached to this survey during three of them.

Wm. H. Holmes, of Ohio. Artist. Was educated at the McNeely Normal School and Wittenghy College, Ohio. Has been connected with the survey one year.

John M. Coulter, A. B., of Indiana. Botanist. Was educated at Hanover College, Indiana. Has been connected with the survey one year.

A. C. Peale, M. D., of Pennsylvania. Geologist and Surgeon. Received a scientific education at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been connected with the survey two years. He is a member of the Franklin Institute and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A. R. Marvin, of New York. Geologist. Was educated at the School of Mines of Harvard University. Has served in Colorado one season; at the west coast of Lake Superior copper regions two seasons; was attached to the Santo Domingo Commission, and was connected with Lieut. Wheeler's exploration s one season.

F. M. Endlich, a native of Reading, Pennsylvania. Geologist. Has received his scientific education in Germany, where he was connected with the geological surveys of that country. He occupies at present the position of geologist in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, and accompanies the expedition only for the summer.

Gustavus R. Bechler, of Pennsylvania, Topographer. Was educated in Germany, of which country he is a native. Besides many years experience in the eastern part of this country, he made a trip of eleven months duration across the continent, by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and has been connected with the survey one year as Chief Topographer of the Snake river division.

Henry Garrett, A. M., Professor, of Maine, Washington and at the School of Mines of Harvard University. He has worked in Colorado one season. was assistant of Lieut. Wheeler's survey, and has had a half, and was sent to Spain by the Coast Survey as an assistant in the solar eclipse of 1870. He has been connected with the survey one year.

Geo. B. Chitterdon, of Connecticut, Topographer. Was educated at the Sheffield Scientific School. He has worked under the coast survey on the survey of New Jersey for two years.

Mr. Ladd, Topographer, Massachusetts. Was educated at the School of Mines of Harvard University. He has been engaged in surveying the copper region of Lake Superior one year.

Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Council of the Empire, advancing to the foot of the throne, addressed the Emperor as follows:

SIRE—With feelings of modesty, and at the same time of exultation and pride, the people of Austria gaze upon a work which testifies to the confidence and of growing esteem for the fatherland, and to its active participation in the great task of culture. In strength and in the consciousness of its full embodiment of your motto, "Power and respect come from union, will Austria, Sire, therefore lay before you at the foot of the throne.

The Prince was followed by Dr. Folder, the Burgomaster of Vienna, who expressed the gratitude of the people of the capital to His Majesty, and added: Under your government Vienna has become a metropolis. It has now only to hope for the highest support upon an undertaking whose noble purpose is to show what the human mind in every zone is capable of when it is allied with handicraft, art and science. The progress may become common property and be fostered and furthered by the co-operation of the princes of invention and dexterity. With the blessing of peace among nations, this sublime creation has arisen. Vienna is proud of having been chosen for its site. The city of Vienna, whose lot it is to be frequently visited from all parts of the world by the heroic dead of the late war returns, in its astonishment, to its ancient fame, and with those who have relatives, friends or comrades laid in soldier's graves, and to whom the words, "God protect the fatherland of their means and their handiwork to the cause of the Union to know with what response Congress in person will receive the Austrian Imperials. On the day before the close of the session four bills were passed, authorizing the erection of the United musical societies and choirs of the city. The Emperor and Empress, followed by distinguished personages, then traversed the Western and Eastern wings of the Exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause. Having descended to the out if the exhibition, they departed amid salvos of artillery and the cheers of the immense crowds gathered outside the building.

American Disgrace at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 1.—The American department remains in confusion, but Minister Jay is endeavoring to repair the effects of previous mismanagement.

Debate on Taxation in British Parliament.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons tonight, Lord George Hamilton called attention to the nature of the reference to the treaty of 1846, which, he said, was not contained in the treaty itself, but together with the Northwest boundary question, to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English government had allowed the matter to be referred to the German Emperor, and that the part of the Oregon treaty, an interpretation fatal to the rights of England. Round Strait, signed after that treaty, was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouver's Island, and hence was unquestionably the property of England. The Treaty of 1846, yet the government, with unhappy ingenuity, had created the ambiguous phraseology which occasioned the present difficulty. He found no fault with Emperor William. He thought the General Arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method, and confined themselves to hearing the case and their decision without reasons therefor. Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "give all take nothing" principle.

Captain Pakington Cochrane said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell and Canning. It had recently given to Russia five hundred miles of frontier in Asia. The negotiations with the United States had been pursued in a "crabbed" and the same policy—conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield defended Earl Granville and vindicated the policy of the latter. The Northwestern boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He recited the history of the boundary dispute, the successive negotiations, and the final settlement. As an Englishman he regretted the decision, but loyally and willingly accepted it.

Hon. Leroy Wyndham regarded the Emperor's decision as a natural one, because the concession in the Washington Treaty excluded evidence which might have led to a different result.

Mr. Rastwick thought the government should have insisted on a direct reference to the terms of the Treaty of 1846, in which the word "mid-channel" was plainly used.

Viscount Enfield could not but feel that the Emperor's decision was a serious blow, but it would be a waste of time to re open the negotiations. Possibly arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners said the government was unwise in consenting to restricted instead of open discussion.

Mr. Gladstone contended that restricted arbitration was better than none. As England has been defeated, he showed that arbitration had removed causes of irritation, and restored friendliness between two great nations. The subject was then dropped.

Recruiting Volunteers in Spain.

MADRID, May 2.—The recruiting of volunteers who are to be brought into active service against the Carlists, is in progress throughout Spain.

The Ticchorne Case.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Tichborne trial to-day the French tutors of Sir Roger Tichborne were examined and gave testimony which is regarded as fatal to the claimant's cause.

Mutiny Among Carlist Prisoners.

MADRID, May 2.—The Carlist prisoners on one of the Canary Islands mutined some days ago. The guard fired some shots and many were killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that Gen. Velalde has issued an order granting amnesty to all Carlists who surrender within eight days, except those who deserted from the Spanish army and leaders, and requiring the inhabitants of Borges to pay ten thousand dollars for allowing Carlists under Sabolla to enter town.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, May 2.—The first spring meeting at Newmarket was brought to a close to-day. The race for one thousand guineas was won by Cecilia, Aragon second and Windermere third. Fourteen ran. The betting previous to the start was eight to one against the winner.

The Crisis in Italy.

ROME, May 2.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Minghetti, who both advise the return of the Ministry to office.

Imperial Banquet at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 2.—The Emperor gave a grand banquet last night at the Palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign Princes in Vienna, and the United States Minister.

The newly appointed American Commissioners are actively working to get the United States department of the Exposition in complete order.

Great Agitation Among Spanish Peasantry.

MADRID, May 3.—A rumor prevails that General Vilarde will resign his command of General Nouvilas accepts the position of Minister of War.

The order issued by General Vilarde directing the inhabitants of the districts infested by the Carlists to abandon their farms and retire into the cities with their provisions, has caused great agitation, and the government has been asked to revoke the order and thus remove the cause for a hostile demonstration by the peasantry.

Grand Review of Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Fifty thousand troops were reviewed yesterday by the Emperor of Germany and the Czar. Last evening the city was illuminated.

Repair of Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamer Hibernia leaves on the 5th inst. to repair the French cable. The Great Eastern and Edinburgh will leave in the latter part of the month to lay the cable from Valentia to Heart's Content. The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken Anglo-American cable and the Edinburgh will proceed to lay two new cables between Pisecnita and New Foundland and Sydney and Cape Breton. It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic and two across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the first of September.

Gen. Sickles Presents the Congratulations of the United States to Spain.

MADRID, May 4.—Gen. Sickles, accompanied by members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the palace of the Ministry and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, congratulating the Spanish Government and people on the passage by the Assembly of the Bill abolishing slavery in the Colonies. The ceremony was very impressive. A guard of honor was drawn up at the entrance of the palace and presented arms as the legation passed in, and in the court yard a band played the national airs of Spain and the United States. Gen. Sickles was met by President Figueras, and all the members of the Government. On presentation Gen. Sickles delivered the congratulations of the United States on the establishment of the Republic and the abolition of slavery. The last act, he said, was a fresh proof of Spain's just respect for the natural right of all men. He continued: "The United States deem it a privilege to congratulate sister countries, and cannot look indifferently on whatever concerns the welfare of the Antilles. Porto Rico and Cuba will now constitute new States, and owe the power of Spain, for justice forms the basis of strength." President Figueras replied with a warm expression of thanks.

The Carlists make heavy requisitions for money and provisions in the districts near the front. Small bands of towns until their demands are satisfied.

Royal Academy Banquet in London.

LONDON, May 4.—The banquet preceding the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was held last night, and attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. After the usual toasts to the Queen and Royal Family, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Academy, proposed the prosperity of the United States, and in a graceful speech complimented the American people on the development of art in their country. The toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Reed, American Minister.

Death of United States Minister Orr, at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Hapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the interior exhibition building since the opening of the department. Many goods not out of the exhibition, they departed amid salvos of with goods except that of the United States which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things. The public has been admitted daily since the first of May. The weather however, has been unfavorable, rain having fallen almost incessantly since the opening, and the number of visitors thus far is below what was expected.

Revolutionary Spirit Rife in Spain.

Herald Special]

MADRID, May 5.—There are indications of revolutionary activity. This city is placarded with manifestos urging the people to demand the immediate proclamation of a Federal Republic, abolition capital punishment, and the entire separation of Church and State. General Contreras has been requested by the Federal Committee to become Dictator. He declined. The Federalist meeting to-day was excited, but no disturbance took place. The people did not come armed, as was threatened.

The Italian Ministry Resume their Offices.

ROME, May 5.—Prime Minister Lanza stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the King had decided not to accept the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The Ministers would consequently resume their offices. The Toronto bill, over which the difficulty arose, be withdrawn.

It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope to-day received a party of forty-five pilgrims from France, and made a long reply to their address.

Father Hyacinthe—Wholesale Excommunication.

GENEVA, May 5.—Father Hyacinthe said mass yesterday in a private building, in the presence of a congregation numbering one hundred persons. Two hundred and fifty excommunications have been pronounced against those who attended the ceremonies.

Republican Spain will not Relinqu sh Cuba—Carlists still Active.

MADRID, May 5.—Figueras, in his reply to the speech of Gen. Sickles, Saturday, declared that Spain was fully capable of realizing the glorious work of Washington, but meantime the National patrimony should never be diminished while the government was in the hands of the republicans.

HAVANA, May 5.—Insurgents have captured the town of Vera in Navarre, after a sharp fight with the republican troops.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A dispatch dated Bombay, April 23d, says Sir Bartle Frere's mission was well received at Muscat, and the result of his efforts have been that Syud Turki had signed a treaty in which the latter undertakes to forbid the importation of slaves, and consents to establish Mission agents at Zanzibar, and to negroes and other Indian ports. Another arriving in the territory of Oman. By the provisions of this treaty he likewise agrees to put down all public slave marts, and also to see who may be proved to have imported slaves will be attendable to law, and that summary steps have also been entered into with the Sheiks at Makulahon and Sadramount coast. The political restrictions of the treaty are the same as those in the Arabian shore of the Persian gulf. Sir Bartle Frere will proceed to Zanzibar, where he will have an interview with the Governor, and thence he will go to Simla.

Lord John Ludford Chichester is dead.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Sydney states that the Postmaster General of New South Wales has been appointed Commissioner at Washington to make arrangements for a permanent mail service between California and Australia.

German Army Reorganization Bill Passed.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day finally passed the bill for the regulation and control of the clergy by a large majority.

Abandonment of the Dutch Expedition Against the Achiecse.

HAGUE, May 1.—Dr. Van de Putte, Minister of Colonies, read to the Second Chamber to-day a dispatch from Padang, announcing that the troops of the expedition against Achiecse had all embarked on the fleet near that city without molestation from the Atlantese.

Cure of Santa Cruz Not Killed.

LONDON, May 1.—Later advices from Spain show that the rumor of the shooting of the Cure of Santa Cruz is untrue. Sanguinary engagements are now between small parties of Carlists and Republicans. The Carlist chieftains Dorrogarry and Lasaraga, with 3,000 men, have concentrated near Estella and Bostan. The exhaustion of the resources of the country renders frequent movements necessary.

Sentence Confirmed—Ending Carlism on the Lower Ebro.

LONDON, May 1.—M. Barodet's election continues to cause anxiety in Paris. The government is preparing constitutional bills to be submitted to the Assembly. Count de Paris has issued a manifesto announcing his connection with the movement in this section. Upon the payment of three dollars initiation fee and twenty-five cents per month any Spaniard can enroll as a member of the "Associated Veterans of Spain." Having complied with the records of the War Department. A meeting of those desirous of joining the Association was called for May 1, at the City of Washington hall, and for the reasons already stated.

Mr. Thurman, Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, is absent from the city having taken his family to Southern Ohio, on account of the illness of Mrs. Thurman. Before leaving he had almost completed the work of the committee as mentioned in the COMMERCIAL about ten days ago. The principal routes to be investigated are stated there, which are the Lake and the St. Lawrence, the Lake Erie and Hudson River, the James River and Kanawha Canal, with the improvement of the Kanawha and Ohio river, the proposed Georgia Canal, the Mississippi and Gulf, and the different railroad routes connecting the West with the seaboard. DEB. R. R.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama Quieted—Confirmed Earthquake at San Salvador—The Nicaraguan Exploring Expedition—Witnesses in the Tichborne Case—Town in Peru Destroyed by a Landslide.

PANAMA, April 24.—Affairs in Panama have subsided into a state of apparent tranquility. The State troops are still kept under arms and will, it is said, remain in the unit it is known how the rest of the state takes to the sudden change of government that has taken place. It is not likely, however, that there will be any counter revolution in the city or state, and matters will go on to the satisfaction of liberals.

SALVADOR, April 24.—Reports from San Salvador with respect to the earthquakes which ruined the city, state to be false. The country, with thirty-nine quarters of the people by using the sea as a highway. Government is sanguine the insurrection will soon be repressed. A telegram from Guatemala announces that troops had come up with and defeated Don Alfonzo's band of Carlists in that vicinity.

Resignation of the Italian Ministry

ROME, May 1.—In consequence of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, for an appropriation of one million lire for the Toronto railroad, ordered to the King their resignations and they have been accepted.

ROME, May 1.—The King has been in consultation to-day with the leaders of the political parties, with respect to the formation of a new Ministry. The choice has yet been made of a Prime Minister. The crisis was briefly unexpected, and it is thought that Lanza, Signor Rattazzi, President of the late Ministry, to-day asked the Chamber of Deputies to adjourn until Saturday, by which time it is hoped the new Cabinet would be announced. Both Houses suspended their sittings as requested.

Sunday Closing Movement in the Clergy.

LISBON, May 1.—The mail steamer has arrived from South among Ministers on the policy to be pursued in the question between the clergy and Free Masons, which has caused the resignation of the Ministry. The political crisis continues.

Imperial Visit to Austria.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Emperor William will visit Austria in the course of the present month.

Mail Service with Australia.

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Gen. Sickles Presents the Congratulations of the United States to Spain.

MADRID, May 4.—Gen. Sickles, accompanied by members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the palace of the Ministry and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, congratulating the Spanish Government and people on the passage by the Assembly of the Bill abolishing slavery in the Colonies. The ceremony was very impressive. A guard of honor was drawn up at the entrance of the palace and presented arms as the legation passed in, and in the court yard a band played the national airs of Spain and the United States. Gen. Sickles was met by President Figueras, and all the members of the Government. On presentation Gen. Sickles delivered the congratulations of the United States on the establishment of the Republic and the abolition of slavery. The last act, he said, was a fresh proof of Spain's just respect for the natural right of all men. He continued: "The United States deem it a privilege to congratulate sister countries, and cannot look indifferently on whatever concerns the welfare of the Antilles. Porto Rico and Cuba will now constitute new States, and owe the power of Spain, for justice forms the basis of strength." President Figueras replied with a warm expression of thanks.

The Carlists make heavy requisitions for money and provisions in the districts near the front. Small bands of towns until their demands are satisfied.

Royal Academy Banquet in London.

LONDON, May 4.—The banquet preceding the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was held last night, and attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. After the usual toasts to the Queen and Royal Family, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Academy, proposed the prosperity of the United States, and in a graceful speech complimented the American people on the development of art in their country. The toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Reed, American Minister.

Death of United States Minister Orr, at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Hapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the interior exhibition building since the opening of the department. Many goods not out of the exhibition, they departed amid salvos of with goods except that of the United States which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things. The public has been admitted daily since the first of May. The weather however, has been unfavorable, rain having fallen almost incessantly since the opening, and the number of visitors thus far is below what was expected.

Revolutionary Spirit Rife in Spain.

Herald Special]

MADRID, May 5.—There are indications of revolutionary activity. This city is placarded with manifestos urging the people to demand the immediate proclamation of a Federal Republic, abolition capital punishment, and the entire separation of Church and State. General Contreras has been requested by the Federal Committee to become Dictator. He declined. The Federalist meeting to-day was excited, but no disturbance took place. The people did not come armed, as was threatened.

The Italian Ministry Resume their Offices.

ROME, May 5.—Prime Minister Lanza stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the King had decided not to accept the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The Ministers would consequently resume their offices. The Toronto bill, over which the difficulty arose, be withdrawn.

It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope to-day received a party of forty-five pilgrims from France, and made a long reply to their address.

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Weekly Commercial.

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Wanted.

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THE New York *Herald* thinks the cable monopolies should be treated as the butter dealers of that city were, once upon a time. At one day's notice they put up the price of butter, but the people, as by common consent, refrained entirely from the use of the article for a few days, and the men who got up the "corner" had to come down. There is little doubt that the general adoption of such a course in regard to dispatches by cable would result in fair and reasonable tolls.

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GO ABROAD to hear the news is an old proverb, and here we have a paper in Cumberland, Md., informing us that "legal steps are about to be taken to contest the veto by Governor HARTRANFT of the bill appropriating $75,000 to the relief of sufferers by the Somerset fire. The friends of the measure claim that the Governor's action was not conformable to law, and that the veto did not defeat the bill. The case will probably be heard next month."

This was published in April; and here we are in the "next month" without any further advices as to these "legal steps." If taken, the fact has been kept very quiet. As to what "legal steps" *could* be taken, we are at a loss to conceive. The only point at issue would be a question of fact—did the Governor return the bill with his objections within the time prescribed by the Constitution? Whether he did or did not is a matter easily decided by a reference to dates. The date when a bill is received by the Governor is written on its face when received; and if he does not return it with his objections, "within ten days (Sunday's excepted) after it shall be presented to him," says the Constitution, "the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it;" with the proviso added, however, "unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless sent back within three days after their next meeting." If, therefore, the ten days after the receipt of the Somerset bill expired during an adjournment of the two Houses, (which we think probable,) the Governor had until the third day after their reassembling, in which to veto it. As the Governor knows what he is about, generally, we venture to predict that an examination of the record will show that the bill was vetoed within the time prescribed by law.

THE Governor of Illinois has signed the Railway bill, and its provisions will go into effect on the first of July next. By this act, "more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation" is declared to be "extortion," punishable, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, the trial to be by a jury. The fine for the second offense is $10,000, for the third $20,000, and for every subsequent offense $20,000. "Unjust discrimination" is also declared to be a violation of the provisions of the act, and to be punishable in the same form of action, with like penalties. "Unjust discrimination" is defined as the "charging, collecting, or receiving for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description for any distance within the State, the same or a greater amount of toll than is at the same time charged, collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railway;" and so on, specifying all the modes by which railways now charge, collect and receive an equal or greater sum for a less service. It is provided, in addition, that the party suffering from acts of "extortion" or "unjust discrimination" may recover, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained, with costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the Court. It is made the duty of Railway Commissioners to institute and prosecute suits, and they may employ counsel to assist the Attorney General. All fines are to be paid into the County Treasury of the county in which the suit is tried.

THE grazing capacities of Texas are prominent among other features of that State. It is estimated that 100 cows, bought for $1,200, number 3,000 head, worth $30,000, in ten years. Steer husbandry is more commended, as this country will support 10,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Texas can raise every variety required as cheaply as Buenos Ayres. The pasturage is illimitable, and the natural increase 100 per cent. annually. Both cattle and sheep can be grazed in the same pasture. The salt grass, mesquite, bunch and gramma, and other nutritious grasses, and, when hay is wanted, the grasses cure themselves. The Platte valley alone has 37,000,000 acres of rich lands, and the country 1,000,000,000, that will sustain as many cattle as can live in the temperate zone at the lowest cost—in an annual temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit. The water is good and abundant. The grazing belt, from the Nueces west of the Rio Grande, will be reached at Fort Worth, by the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1874.

THE City of New York is to be enlarged by the addition of that portion of Westchester county comprised in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge—a consummation which will be brought through the Legislature without much opposition. The question is not to be submitted to a popular vote, "the supposed general feeling for annexation and the apparent necessity of uniting the communities with the city government" being, it is said, even a closer relation than the extremities of the city now do to each other, were thought to be sufficient excuse for more machinery and delay. The annexation will take place on the first of July. As in Massachusetts, the initiative was taken by the towns themselves, and the aspirants elected by the people. The new city has been precisely those with which our people have become familiar. The results in both places afford striking evidence of the advantages of opulon in regard to the enlargement of cities.

GEORGE E. Fifield, of South Newmarket, N. H., has been building, for a few years past, a novel class of locomotives for the wooden track railways in the lumber regions of Georgia. They are only six tons in weight, and have very large cylinders for so light machines. The capacity for carrying water and fuel is very great, so the whole engine is a very unique and serviceable machine, one of them being able to do the work of thirty mules easily. The rapid denudation of the timber lands along the rivers and lines of railway, all the way from Savannah, driving the lumbermen deeper into the forests, to supply the demand for a material almost indispensable for heavy bridges, cars, and floors throughout the country, will give these engines ever-growing work to cut; a soft, sappy, worthless scrub pine of another kind taking its place.

THE fruit prospects in Southern Illinois are, it appears, anything but encouraging. A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, in a recent letter, presents a doleful picture of the condition of orchards after the April frosts. He says that although the season has been a backward one throughout the section of the Union during the winter did a vast amount of injury to trees, yet there seemed good reason to look for a fair yield of seedling peaches and apples, pears and quinces, up to the night of the 18th inst., when a terrible wind storm, "made such as in his own words, "made such sad havoc among the orchards in full bloom, that they looked as if the fire king had swooped down on them, scorched, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he dashed along!" The apple and pear trees in some sections of the country were greatly injured, and, altogether, the season promises to be so unfavorable that "it is doubtful whether the pay will meet Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit-train."

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AT A meeting of the bar of Cleveland on Saturday last, the case of United States Judge C. T. SHERMAN was discussed, and the course of that gentleman criticised somewhat severely. A resolution was adopted, that "we have read the report and regret the evidence of Hon. CHARLES T. SHERMAN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, before the Congressional Committee, together with his letters mentioned therein, and in view of such evidence indicating what action should be taken in his case by Congress, we declare it to be the sense of this Bar that the usefulness of Judge SHERMAN has been seriously impaired by the facts and disclosures above mentioned, and that we cannot extend to him the confidence so necessary between bench and bar in the proper administration of justice."

THE various agricultural industries of the country would appear, from the hopeful statements which are made in regard to them, to have excellent prospects for the present year. The cheese-makers are beginning operations with uncommon activity. The cranberry men are expecting a good crop and an increased demand. Stock-growers find sufficient encouragement to increase their products, which meet with a ready market. The great staples of wheat, cotton and tobacco, promise a full yield; and on the whole, the indications presage a year of unusual prosperity. An abundance of the staple productions will, at least, be realized. Even if prices, under a stringent money market and an over supply, should rule low, the aggregate cash value of our diversified crops must be very large.

THE subject of crops is always interesting. The fears of the Western farmers that the winter wheat had been destroyed by the cold weather, are now shown by the remarks of the agricultural journals of that region, to have been pretty nearly groundless. In some very exposed situations, on ridges that were swept clear of snow by the hurricane blasts of winter, and on open prairies, the crop has suffered severely. But the destruction has only been limited, and will not operate to seriously diminish an average crop. The spring wheat was fairly in the ground previous to the late rains, and so has a start for a vigorous growth. Unless some unforseen catastrophe of drought or fly, or worm shall assail the wheat, we may expect a magnificent yield.

THE Legislature of Ohio has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was proposed in 1789, the purpose of which is to prevent Congress from passing a bill to increase or diminish the pay of members until an election of Representatives shall have supervened. We have already placed on record our opinion of the importance of this reform. Nor, according to the Constitution, would there appear to be any good reason to doubt the competency of the States to ratify the amendment. The ball having been set in motion, other Legislatures may presently be expected to fall into line for the purpose of keeping it rolling. At least it is to be hoped so.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Easter Flowers.

Easter in the churches has become a show, a spectacle which people go to see, just as they did the Black Crook, or a procession on Inauguration day. The pillars are wreathed with green, the fonts and altars are decorated with white and crimson flowers, emblematic of the Passion and the pain, the purity and the redeeming love, which saved—or tried to save—mankind. But redeeming love expressed through the rapturous or agonizing tones of the great organ, through the bird-like notes of the three thousand dollar cantatrice, or the measured cadences of the ten thousand dollar preacher, stands no chance against spring millinery, or the latest style of polonaise. Was the suffering and the death agony well expended upon this volatile crowd? These gayly tripping young women who are busy scanning their neighbors' attire, and these cravated young men who fidget and seem so desperately uneasy in their own best clothes, are they worth the powder? The white and the purple, the heart of flame, and the starry fragrant crown, mean to them only just what they cost at the florists. They read in them no hidden lesson, no anguish made divine by its sacrificial character, obtain from them no inspiration to a purer, nobler life; how should they when they are occupied in computing the mysteries of the fashionable Mrs. Turnout's drapery, or calculating the cost of the lace upon her bonnet. Is there no new dispensation by which people can be saved from their folly instead of from its consequences?

EASTER FESTIVITIES.

Easter gayeties reveal themselves principally upon eggs and flowers. The confectioners every year make a greater display of colored eggs, and little eggs laid in straw in fancy baskets, tied with colored ribbons, are sold every year increase their prices, until it is no longer a choice for modest people to surprise Easter morning with these unwonted productions of the barn yard. Moreover, the single colored eggs have lost caste—"surprise" eggs, containing more or less costly Easter presents, have superseded them, and even children have learned to look for something in their Easter eggs besides the yolk. Entertainments have been plentiful, but they have been of the fashionably philanthropic kind—subscription readings and concerts for private theatricals for charitable purposes, and other things by which men and women borrow the livery of the Devil to serve heaven in.

A ridiculous incident occurred the other evening at a very fashionable private theatrical entertainment, given for the benefit of something or other. In the midst of the performance one of the actors lost one side of his trousers without noticing his absence. The audience smiled rather broadly in the wrong place, and the incensed amateur worked himself up to a fury of excitement, totally unconscious of the real cause of their amusement. This diverted his fellow performers as well as the audience, and they all broke out into a fit of uncontrollable laughter together; until the truth gradually dawning upon the unhappy actor, he, too, joined in the fun, and never came back, his *amour propre* being so wounded that some one else had to read his part.

Moral—Be sure your whiskers stick, before commencing to play the fool.

A novel exception, however, to the business character of the Easter enterprises occurred last week, and was the brilliant idea of a fashionable lady. This was a gathering of Tennyson's "Rosebud garden of girls," which was a children's party confined to young ladies who have made their début in society during the past winter, and the admirable selection of the name of the party was due to the young ladies who have made their début in fashionable circles. All the gentlemen wore rosebuds in their button-holes, and the second floor of the house were roses with buds exclusively, of which a large variety had been procured, and presented to each young lady, corresponding with the garniture of her dress, which consisted of garlands or sprays of the same rosebuds, mingled with a little waxy; but white, in the hair, and fine cut jet, and bordered with wide lace. This was looped upon one side with super-fine merino or pearl gray silk serge, and bine fastened. The first skirt is trimmed with pleated flounces of the same material, and the second skirt is scolloped out round the edge over a pleating of the foulards, which is also trimmed between the rows of lace and apples, pears and quinces, up to the night of the fifth job. The train is long and flowing, and, in his own words, "made such sad havoc among the orchards in full bloom, that they looked as if the fire king had swooped down on them, scorched, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he dashed along!" The apple and pear trees in some sections of the country were greatly injured, and, altogether, the season promises to be so unfavorable that "it is doubtful whether the pay will meet Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit-train."

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AT A late meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, in Charleston, a paper was read, showing the adaptability of the upland districts of the State for rice culture. The country always affords sufficient drainage, and the freshets can be utilized for irrigation. An average of fifty bushels of grain to the acre can be obtained. The land is also excellently adapted for corn, but does not succeed so well with cotton. The great want is labor and labor saving-machines, and with these the fine natural resources of the country could be profitably developed.

AMONG the most important industries of the country is the lumber interest. From the tenor of our exchanges we gather that the lumber products, particularly in the West, will this year be enormous. The heavy spring freshets in the water courses which flow through the pineries have been sweeping, and greater than for several years. Logs cut one and two years ago, and which have lain on the banks of the streams in the depths of the forests awaiting a rise of water to float them off, but which never came till now, have been brought down to the mills, and will be made into lumber, furnishing an amount to the markets which they have not seen in years.

AN EXPERIENCED traveler, writing from London to his representative in New York city, states that the number of persons preparing for European travel this season greatly exceeds even the liberal anticipations of hotel managers and steamship companies. The exodus will not be limited to the wealthy classes, as arrangements are also making for the accommodation of artisans and clerks. Workingmen's tickets from London to Vienna and return will be issued for twenty dollars, and, allowing sixty dollars for the steerage journey across the ocean, it will be seen that American laborers may, if they choose, see the wonders of Vienna, the continent and England for eighty dollars. Board and lodging will be offered to pilgrims of this class at economical prices.

GO ABROAD to hear the news is an old proverb, and here we have a paper in Cumberland, Md., informing us that "legal steps are about to be taken to contest the veto by Governor HARTRANFT of the bill appropriating $75,000 to the relief of sufferers by the Somerset fire. The friends of the measure claim that the Governor's action was not conformable to law, and that the veto did not defeat the bill. The case will probably be heard next month."

This was published in April; and here we are in the "next month" without any further advices as to these "legal steps." If taken, the fact has been kept very quiet. As to what "legal steps" *could* be taken, we are at a loss to conceive. The only point at issue would be a question of fact—did the Governor return the bill with his objections within the time prescribed by the Constitution? Whether he did or did not is a matter easily decided by a reference to dates. The date when a bill is received by the Governor is written on its face when received; and if he does not return it with his objections, "within ten days (Sunday's excepted) after it shall be presented to him," says the Constitution, "the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it;" with the proviso added, however, "unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless sent back within three days after their next meeting." If, therefore, the ten days after the receipt of the Somerset bill expired during an adjournment of the two Houses, (which we think probable,) the Governor had until the third day after their reassembling, in which to veto it. As the Governor knows what he is about, generally, we venture to predict that an examination of the record will show that the bill was vetoed within the time prescribed by law.

THE Governor of Illinois has signed the Railway bill, and its provisions will go into effect on the first of July next. By this act, "more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation" is declared to be "extortion," punishable, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, the trial to be by a jury. The fine for the second offense is $10,000, for the third $20,000, and for every subsequent offense $20,000. "Unjust discrimination" is also declared to be a violation of the provisions of the act, and to be punishable in the same form of action, with like penalties. "Unjust discrimination" is defined as the "charging, collecting, or receiving for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description for any distance within the State, the same or a greater amount of toll than is at the same time charged, collected, or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railway;" and so on, specifying all the modes by which railways now charge, collect and receive an equal or greater sum for a less service. It is provided, in addition, that the party suffering from acts of "extortion" or "unjust discrimination" may recover, in any form of action, three times the amount of damages sustained, with costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the Court. It is made the duty of Railway Commissio

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 10, 1873.

was caused by the work going on in the room at the time.

WHEN LIZZIE MESS LEFT SALTSBURG.

Mrs. Amble Keller, sworn—Live at Saltsburg. Know Lizzie Mess. She was at my house on Monday. My house is about a quarter of a mile from Shaw's store. Lizzie came to my house about 8 or half past 8 o'clock, before she went to the store. When she came from the store I was in bed. I was in bed when she left my house, and put little girl brought in my baby to me about five minutes before the train came down and said Lizzie had just gone. Did not look at the clock. The train comes down about ten. My little girl's name was Mary Keller. I next saw Lizzie at Auberley's house about half past twelve o'clock. I saw no one else go up the path that day; our house is at the foot of the hill; between Auberley's house and that path there is a fence; there is a pair of bars at the corner of the barn; Lizzie went through the bars that day; Drs. Taylor, Vankirk and Magini were at our house; Mrs. Kline and four men brought her to the house; Mrs. Kline staid till the girl died; Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Filer laid the body out.

Cross-examined—I know it was after seven, but not eight when Lizzie passed; I did not speak to her; she had a basket and bucket with her; was in the house between twelve and one; saw no one else go up the path except Lizzie; Mrs. Kline's house is three quarters of a mile from Auberley's; cannot see it from Auberley's; I had not seen Mrs. Kline that day; she asked me to give her a room to lay her little girl in; I asked her what was the matter; and think she said some one had murdered the girl; that was the first thing she said; she came in first, and the men followed with the girl right after; there was no one in the house then but myself and children; I immediately started for Dr. Taylor, and returned in about twenty-five minutes; when I came then full of people; I got my brother-in-law to for Dr. Taylor; the girl died about three o'clock; I did not examine her person or her clothing saw them washing and laying her out. She was all red from her neck down to the elbow, and a large mark on her left hip; saw the wounds on her head; am not much acquainted with Mrs. Kline; did not visit the family; have not conversed with her since.

THE GIRL'S CLOTHING.

Mrs. Mary Fife, sworn—Live on Crooked run second house from Mrs. Kline; was at home last Monday week; knew Lizzie Mess; did not see her that morning; saw her first saying at Auberley's; Mrs. Kline came to my house, after twelve o'clock, and left her two children; have no clock, but I had seen clothes; do not know how I fix the time; she said "Mrs. Fife, will you take my children; Lizzie went away early this morning, and I cannot wait longer; I must go and see where she is." She went away very fast. She did not feel good. Saw no men go up the hill that day. Mrs. Weir came and told me Lizzie was nearly killed. I went to Auberley's and saw her. She was nearly dead. I went to Mrs. Kline's house and made a fire. Mrs. Scott and I washed her, and laid her out. Some men carried her from Auberley's to Kline's after she died. She had marks on the hips and on one arm. She was not washed until the day after she died. She had a calico frock, white apron, red petticoat, and chemise on. She also had a shawl on. Her arms were black, but that washed off. I could not say what kind of black it was—it was black and muddy too. [Strip of cloth shown.] This is not from her clothes. She had nothing of this kind. Could not say whether that was a garter or not. Examined her underclothing. They were a good deal mussed. The chemise was bloody about the breast and about the knees. It was not bloody about the waist. Could not say whether the blood came from the wounds on the head or not. The clothing were cut off with the scissors. The clothes were not torn.

MRS. KLINE AND LIZZIE.

Cross-examined—Our house is next Dodd's. Do not know who was at my house that day. Mrs. Kline was not cross, but afraid—she did not want to wait longer. She put the children down at the door and went right off. Know her pretty well. Have known her for a year. We did not visit very much. Saw her several times a month. She did not threaten to whip Lizzie for staying so long. Kline had four boarders; they were men, and worked in the coal mines. They were in the coal pit the day Lizzie was killed. Only one of them is Slavic race. Do not know his name. Do not know when the other three went away. Mrs Kline told me, two days after, that the other three had gone away. One of them went away day before yesterday. The boarders were all there when the body was taken to Kline's. Mrs. Kline was in and out of the room when the body was being washed. Lizzie's hair was black and straight; it was not long, and was put up in a net. Her clothes were not torn at all. Saw no marks of hands on her person. I thought she had been outraged, and I examined to reference to that, but saw nothing. I talked with Mrs. Kline the day I washed the body; cannot remember what she said. She told about finding her on the path, but said nothing about sticks or stones. The clothes were left with Mrs. Kline. Saw this strip of cloth at Kline's house; examined the clothes then, but could not find that it had been torn off her clothing. [Bloody clothing shown and identified by witness.]

WHEN MRS. KLINE LEFT HOME.

Park Robinson sworn—Was at my father's, above Mrs. Kline's, last Monday week; saw Mrs. Kline that day; she had her two children with her, going towards New Prive; was not acquainted with Lizzie Mess. It was about a quarter before twelve when I saw Mrs. Kline that day; I saw her from father's stable; I had eaten dinner and gone to the stable; by this circumstance I fix the time.

Cross-examined—That is all I know about the matter.

HEINEMAN ON THE RAILROAD.

Patrick Gallagher, sworn—Am a brakeman on Connellsville Railroad; was on the coal train last Monday week passed Riverside twenty-five minutes after nine in the morning, going east; saw one man sitting on the road, reading apparently; the small man [Heineman] resembles the man I saw. The engineer also saw the man. The carpenters were at work about one hundred yards below where the man sat.

THE WOUNDS ON THE BODY.

Dr. Vankirk, sworn—Was called to see Lizzie Mess at Auberley's; was called about eight o'clock; she appeared to be in a dying condition; was almost pulseless; scalp was cut in different places; there was a compound fracture of the front of the skull, and a compound comminuted fracture on the back of the skull; the blows were made by a blunt pointed instrument; on the side of the face was a contused wound, the skin not being broken. Discovered when I took my hand away. Mr. Gallagher said, "There is plenty to drink down in the town." They said that was not the kind of drink they wanted. I said that they had better go down to Port Perry, and if they didn't ask for it, they would get it anyhow. Then I left and never saw them. The coal works are below the Saltsburg store.

Cross-examined—The works are seventy-five to a hundred yards from the store. Nothing of a conversation had, they walked on towards Port Perry.

(To District Attorney)—I know Mrs. Kline. She seems to be a good kind of a woman. Kline dig at the works.

(To Mr. Coyle)—The train comes past Saltsburg about ten o'clock.

MEASURING THE TRACKS.

Robert Hutchinson, sworn—I live in Saltsburg. last Monday week I was at work on the river, crossed the railroad below Saltsburg, and there two men asked me how far it was to Port Perry. They asked if there was any other road there, and I said here were a plenty. I did not see Lizzie Mess that day. About one o'clock I started down to Port Perry and dispatched; then I went home, took a rule and went to the scene of the outrage. I went up the path that leads across from Saltsburg, and saw some blood and indications of a struggle. The ground was trampled up very much. This was between three and four. I saw many tracks about the place. I followed the tracks to the brow of the hill and to the perpendicularly rocky ledge that terminated on the level. I then took the back track. Here were tracks of strides, and occasionally heel marks sunk in. From the township road the tracks led to the ledge. The township road is seventy-five yards from the railroad. At this road I met a rule, and other parties had a tape line. Afterwards detective Wilson had brought some shoes, and I saw him compare the tracks. The measurements of the sole and heel of the shoes corresponded exactly with the tracks we found. Lynch, Bean and Wilmot were the detectives who measured the tracks.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1873.

The market for the day has been quiet, and money is working comfortably close with no extreme pressure from any quarter, easing gradually as the month advances. However, we do not look for very low rates this summer, except the general trade of the country should be very dull. If so, the demand for loans on the banks will be small and there will be less pressure, and thus we shall have one more element of easy money during the summer. Next fall, the general belief is, that money will work very close. This expectation may lead, however, to relieve itself. It will lead a large number of persons to provide themselves with time loans beforehand. They will thus not only lessen or avert trouble in the fall, but will give a stimulus to the market in July and August, and will help to prevent the usual plethora of that season.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112½	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¼	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¼	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120	120	120
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	118¾	118¾
10-40s		113¾	113¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	115¼	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5 20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5 20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5 20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—Table showing the depreciation of the Continental currency, expressed in values of one thousand dollars, according to the scale of depreciation adopted by Congress; deduced from General Washington's account current with the United States:

Date.	Nominal.	Depreciation.	Value in lawful money.
			£ s
1777—February	$1,000	$1,000	300 0
April	1,000	1,000	300 0
May	1,000	1,000	300 0
June	1,000	1,000	300 0
August	1,000	1,000	300 0
October	1,000	1,000	300 0
	1,000	911	273 6
December	1,000	911	273 6
1778—January	1,000	754	226 4
February	1,000	685	205 10
March	1,000	667	205 10
April	1,000	667	205 10
May	1,000	434	130 4
June	1,000	378	113 8
August	1,000	287	86 2
	1,000	290	87
September	1,000	290	87
November	1,000	183	54 18
December	1,000	157	47 2
1779—March	1,000	100	30 0
	1,000	100	30 0
April	1,000	90	27
June	1,000	73	22 0
September	1,000	55	16 10
November	1,000	43	12 18
December	1,000	38	11 08
1780—January	1,000	34	10 04
February	1,000	26	7 16
March	1,000	26	7 16
	1,000	25	7 10
April	1,000	25	7 10
May	1,000	25	7 10
June	1,000	25	7 10
August	1,000	25	7 10
September	1,000	25	7 10
November	1,000	25	7 10
December	1,000	25	7 10
1781—February	1,000	25	7 10
March	1,000	25	7 10
May	1,000	25	7 10

The scale of depreciation adopted by Congress, as referred to in the above table, is found in the following resolution adopted by the Continental Congress, March 18, 1780:

"That silver and gold be receivable in payment of the said quotas at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation."

The legislature, May 10, 1775 and ended 1781. The depreciation commenced in 1777, and in March, 1780, had reached the rate of forty dollars in currency for one dollar of silver, when Congress passed a resolution to fund them as above, and to pay interest on the certificates. But the depreciation in market still went on, and they were passed at times at the rate of $1 for $1,000 or more. By law, in 1791, at $100 for $1 of the bills out they were permitted to be still funded.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, and shows for different periods the value of one dollar in specie expressed in currency and of one thousand dollars expressed in specie:

	Nominal currency value.	Specie value.	Nominal currency value.	Specie value.
March 1, 1778	$ 1 00	$ 1	$ 1,000	$ 250 00
Sept. 1, 1778	4 00	1	1,000	250 00
March 1, 1779	10 00	1	1,000	100 00
Sept. 1, 1779	18 00	1	1,000	55 50
Mar. 18, 1780	40 00	1	1,000	25 00
Dec. 1, 1780	100 00	1	1,000	10 00
May 1, 1781	$200 and $300	1	1,000	$5 and $3

It would seem that the two tables substantially agree up to March, 1780, at which date the President's account follows the scale fixed by Congress, and the Secretary's table the market prices of the currency.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George L. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5 20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5 20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5 20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—Table showing the depreciation of the Continental currency, expressed in values of one thousand dollars, according to the scale of depreciation adopted by Congress; deduced from General Washington's account current with the United States:

Date.	Nominal.	By depreciation.	Value in lawful money.
			£ s
1777—February	$1,000	$1,000	300 0
April	1,000	1,000	300 0
May	1,000	1,000	300 0
June	1,000	1,000	300 0
August	1,000	1,000	300 0
October	1,000	1,000	300 0
	1,000	911	273 6
December	1,000	911	273 6
1778—January	1,000	754	226 4
February	1,000	685	205 10
March	1,000	667	205 10
April	1,000	667	205 10
May	1,000	434	130 4
June	1,000	378	113 8
August	1,000	287	86 2
	1,000	290	87
September	1,000	290	87
November	1,000	183	54 18
December	1,000	157	47 2
1779—March	1,000	100	30 0
	1,000	100	30 0
April	1,000	90	27
June	1,000	73	22 0
September	1,000	55	16 10
November	1,000	43	12 18
December	1,000	38	11 08
1780—January	1,000	34	10 04
February	1,000	26	7 16
March	1,000	26	7 16
	1,000	25	7 10
April	1,000	25	7 10
May	1,000	25	7 10
June	1,000	25	7 10
August	1,000	25	7 10
September	1,000	25	7 10
November	1,000	25	7 10
December	1,000	25	7 10
1781—February	1,000	25	7 10
March	1,000	25	7 10
May	1,000	25	7 10

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	84½
Reading	87¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	120
Oil Creek	49
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philla. and Erie	26
Penn'a. Allotments	53½
Pittsburgh 8s	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	87½
Central Transtion	47¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MAY 8, 1873.

REMARKS.—The incessant rain to-day interfered materially with trade, consequently we are compelled to report a dull market. Prices, however, are almost the same as have ruled for some days past, and whilst purchasers seem shy, sellers will make no concessions to effect sales.

CRUDE.

Owing to the causes alluded to above the market was slow to-day. We are reported sales at Parker's of 1,500 bbls at $2 65. The market here is 6½@6⅞ per gallon. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is reported absolutely unchanged in price. We are reported sales at 16½@16¾c per gallon. Holders are very firm at these figures, and seem confident of better prices ere many days.

Prices unchanged at $2 05@2 10 for city make and $1 95 for country.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The *Courier* says: The market closed firm at

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

A MYSTERIOUS paragraph is going the rounds of the press, in which it is stated that "the leaders in the new party movement will hold a Convention at Indianapolis on the 16th of May." What is it all about? Is it a Democratic ambulence corps, or a grave digging party?

THERE is a general agitation in labor circles for higher wages. The iron workers throughout the country are said to be organizing for a general increase. Should they strike, it will be the greatest lock-out that has ever occurred in this country. Their total number is estimated at about two hundred thousand.

THE Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago has issued a circular, giving notice that in order to prevent gross injustice to holders of warehouse receipts for low grades of grain, the Assistant Inspectors have been instructed to hereafter pass all grain that may arrive in an unmerchantable condition, or that has been subjected to any chemical process, or that has been mixed with screenings or other refuse matter, as "unmerchantable." This announcement is of general interest and importance.

THE subject of railroads in Mexico is at present attracting a good deal of attention on the part of American capitalists. Doubtless the time is not far distant when the peculiar attractions of the climate of that country, her vast mineral wealth, her varied fruits, and more than all her ability to send us soon immense quantities of sugar and coffee, greatly cheapening the cost of these staples of consumption with us, will engage the earnest attention of our people.

AND NOW it turns out that the Mormons do not intend abandoning Utah at all. The Salt Lake *Herald*, the official organ of the "Saints," states that the Arizona settlement is being formed just as all the other Mormon settlements have been formed in Idaho, Nevada and Montana. Soon Utah may probably go there for the winter for his health, and this will be about the extent of the great Mormon "exodus." As to the Mormons themselves, the *Herald* says they expect to remain in Utah and there work out their destinies—whatever they may be.

SOME of the papers are exercising themselves over an alleged arrangement by which Pittsburgh is to have the nomination for State Treasurer in the Republican Convention, and Philadelphia the Supreme Judge. No such arrangement exists or was ever thought of. Philadelphia has a candidate for Supreme Judge, and his friends are urging him warmly; but he will have to fight his way on his own merits. There has been no attempt to form a combination either for him or against him, that we are aware of; and all newspaper statements to the contrary are figments of the brain—as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

HERE is an example that is worthy to be imitated in other parts of the country than Massachusetts. In one of the Superior Courts of that State application was a few days ago made to the presiding Judge to review a decision rendered by an associate Justice. He emphatically declined, stating that such interference by associate Justices in other States had brought the Judiciary into disgrace, and he would not lend his sanction to sustain and foster the disrepute. There has been a good deal too much of this tinkering and patching of other people's work, in various parts of the country.

NOT long ago CASTELAR, the great Spanish orator, said that the Republic owed its existence to "the inflexible logic of events." Judging from the uniform tenor of the reports which reach us from that country at present, it is greatly to be feared that it will soon owe its downfall to the same cause. The chronic difficulty with Spain is not what the form of government shall be; it is the difficulty of maintaining any government whatever. There is no steady force of public opinion in favor of law and order, and hence that unhappy country drifts and drives from one chaos to another, like a rudderless vessel at the mercy of the stormy seas.

OUR Western exchanges give very encouraging accounts of the present appearance of the winter wheat crop. They are almost unanimously declared that there was an increased area sown to wheat last fall; that it was put into the ground early, and mostly with the drill, and that the prospect for a large and successful harvest is exceedingly good. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and many farmers who thought their crop would be an entire failure find that they are going to do remarkably well. Here and there a field may be lost, and spots are killed out in other fields; but, upon the whole, the prospect is unusually good.

ALLUDING to the question of free trade, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "There are districts in Ohio where both parties are for a higher tariff on iron. Any party that would make it a State or a National issue would lose heavily enough in these districts to lose the State."

And therein the *Enquirer* finds the reason why the party cannot afford to add free trade to its platform, either in Ohio or elsewhere. For what is true of Ohio is true also of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The manufacturing interest is a growing one in all the Western States, and its constant prosperity is the security of the future against the adoption of free trade in any party platform.

MORE "reconciliation." The Texas Legislature, after refusing to invite President GRANT to visit their State, have invited JEFF. DAVIS to do so. Probably its next act will be to extend the hospitalities of the State to the cowardly cut-throats who escaped into it after their fiendish massacre of colored citizens in Louisiana. In view of such interpreting facts as these, the country may well rejoice over the re-election of President GRANT; since, had the Democratic party elected their candidate, he would—by reason of the ineradicable vice of what would have been his political position—have been wholly powerless to prevent the natural consequences of such a triumph.

ONE of the most gigantic projects of the age is about to be undertaken by Russia, in the shape of the construction of a trans-continental railroad, to connect the Baltic with the Pacific, through Siberia. The road will run from Nijui-Novgorod, which is sixty miles from St. Petersburg eastward to Alexandreffsky, on the Japanese sea, a distance of 4,200 miles. It is to be commenced as soon as arrangements can be made—probably before the end of the present year. Nothing is stated with regard to the time when the road will be finished, but in view of the magnitude of the enterprise, a long period must necessarily elapse. When completed, however, it will naturally confer immense benefits on the commerse of our North Pacific coast.

INSTRUCTION in science has been, during the last few years, gradually spreading in the public schools. This is an encouraging sign. Indeed, in view of the place that science now occupies in the world, it may almost be said to be absolutely necessary that the young should be instructed in its methods and results. It is to be feared, however, that instructors teach it by faulty methods. A correspondent complains that nearly all of them treat almost wholly to books, while facts in astronomy, physics and chemistry, for instance, are obliged to be taken for granted, for the simple reason that if the teacher were prepared to demonstrate them there is no apparatus by which he could do so. This is an important matter, which deserves worthy consideration at the hands of our school boards.

IN a careful and painstaking review of the financial situation and outlook, the *Financial Chronicle* thinks we shall have monetary tranquility for the next two or three months. The best authorities anticipate trouble in the fall. Consequently there will be more disposition to provide time loans beforehand. This disposition to seek time-loans in the summer, reaching through the fall and winter, if it extends, as it bids fair to do, will have the twofold effect of diminishing the pressure in the fall and winter and of increasing the activity during the dull months between seasons. If, for this and other reasons, money should not lend as low rates as usual this summer, there will probably be a compensation in the prevalence of easier rates in the fall.

ABOUT once a month an item starts the rounds of the press about some family receiving notice that there is a big fortune awaiting them in Europe, amounting always to millions of dollars. These items come with surprising regularity and similarity in detail, and notwithstanding the fact that no one ever hears of any of these fortunes being realized by the expectant heirs, there is something perennially attractive about such paragraphs, and the editorial scissors never fails to clip them. The latest big fortune is one said to be waiting in Holland for some one to come and take it. The "heirs" to this have an agent employed in Holland, and "a considerable number of lawyers in this country and elsewhere," but this has been said about all the other big fortunes, and that is about the last we shall ever hear of either it or them. In the meantime some cunning shyster of a lawyer will work on the greed of the "heirs," until he has exhausted all their ready cash, and then their "claim" will vanish into thin air. All these auriferous "claims" are discovered by legal adventurers, who find in them rich opportunities for bleeding credulous people who are easily flattered into believing themselves the heirs of an extensive estate.

PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The Constitutional Convention, having disposed of the railroad question, is now deep in the discussion of the Judiciary question. The great problem which has troubled the assembled wisdom of the State is whether the Judges shall be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor, and for once in its life, the Convention voted right. It refused to go backwards, and restore the old plan of appointments by the Governor. The evidence is clear that the members of the Convention have not acted thus from any superabundant confidence in the people, but from the dread of taking a retroactive step. The debates are full of doubts and fears as to the Elective system; but, bad as the members think it, they have not dared to face the people by a repeal of it.

In one of these speeches, full of deprecation of the present system, but fuller of doubts about the proposed substitute for it, the speaker uttered doleful lamentations about the evils of having a "partisan judiciary." He conceded that the power of choosing judges must, of necessity, be left in the hands of the people; but he wanted badly to get rid of partisan judges, and sighed for the discovery of some system by which Judges could be made non-partisan.

This is all very pretty talk. We love to hear it and read it. Like MCCLURE's speech, we always did admire it. There is the semblance of statesmanship about it, and it has a lofty sound with it. The man who is able to rise above partisanship *must* be a man of elevated ideas and aspirations, and there appears to be something grand and dazzling about the conception of a Judiciary chosen from a plane entirely above and beyond the poor grovelling mortals who are content to be partisans. But, after admiring the rhetoric of these grand flights, we are forced to come down again to the level of ordinary humanity, and looked at in the sober light of every day life, this glittering oratory reads very much like bombast.

For, after all, our Judges are men, like all the rest of us, with the feelings, and passions and likings of men. They have their own political ideas and convictions, and to that extent they are and must be partisans. They would not be human if this were not so, and we might add, if men *could* be so thoroughly emasculated as to have no partisan bias or feelings, they would be totally unfit for Judges. So long as our Judges, therefore, continue to be human, they will likewise be partisan, to the extent we have indicated, and to sigh for Judges without politics is to sigh for what cannot be had.

And then, unless Judges usurp their places, they must be appointed by some power competent to confer judicial authority. They must be chosen by the people, or by the Legislature, or by the Governor; and just so long as the necessity of an appointing power remains inevitable, and just so long as parties exist in carrying on the government, just so long will Judges be chosen by the people, or by the Legislature, or by the Governor, on partisan grounds. That is to say, of two men who are presented for judicial honors, entertaining diverse political views, that one will unmistakably be preferred whose political views are in harmony with the appointing power.

And again we say why should a Republican Governor appoint a Democratic Judge? Or why should the voters of a Democratic county elect a Republican Judge? We can conceive of no reason why; and even if the thing were possible, or advisable, or likely to happen, the result would not, in either case, be a Judge free from partisan views. The man chosen would still cherish and maintain his own political ideas, and hence the difficulty is not got rid of by merely changing the party from which the Judge is chosen. The people act through parties, and naturally chose Judges from among the men who agree with them politically. The Legislature is chosen by the people, and it would just as naturally slide into the partisan groove, if it had the power of choosing Judges. And the Governor is likewise created by the people, and can no more be expected to set his party at defiance in making judicial, than in making other appointments. Governors never have done it, and it is presumed they never will; and if they did, we could do it, as we have shown, the Judges so appointed by them would still be as much partisans as ever.

The whole error of this moon-sick kind of oratory lies in assuming that all men chosen to judicial office on partisan ground must necessarily be partisans in discharging their judicial duties. It does not follow. The Judges so chosen are partisans; that is, they have political views and party preferences like other men; but they are not, therefore, partisan judges. Every man on the bench in Pennsylvania was chosen either as a Republican or a Democrat; yet, our Judiciary is not a "partisan judiciary" in the sense in which we suppose this term to be used. Our Judges do not use or prostitute their offices for political purposes; they do not wrest or warp justice between man and man, on political grounds; and they do not step out of their Judicial path to take part in political movements. Our Judges are all partisans; but they are not partisan judges; and we think Pennsylvania can present a Judiciary as pure and as free from partisan bias in the discharge of its purely judicial duties, as that of any Judiciary chosen under any other system whatever.

While men are men, therefore, Judges will be chosen who are politically in accord with those who choose them; but they will not be chosen for partisan purposes: and the terrified statesmen of the Constitutional Convention need not vex their souls with the idle fear that a Judiciary elected on partisan tickets will be from that cause, a partisan judiciary. The men who aspire to wear the ermine have still a very high sense of the need of maintaining its purity and of keeping their hands as well as their vestments clean. The elective system may have produced a BARNARD, here and there; but the appointive system has also produced a JEFFREYS and other odorous Judges of kin to him.

We need hardly add that the man who championed the proposition to take the election of Judges from the people and give it to the Governor, was Judge WOODWARD. He is a Democrat, and therefore has no confidence in the people. He is for a strong government, and for giving the people as little power as possible. He was a Judge once, himself, and was chosen by the people. He can hardly mean to set himself up as an illustration of the danger of such popular elections; and we would fain use his case as an argument on our side; for, bitter partisan and aristocrat as he is, he was not a partisan Judge; and if the people, left to themselves, have made no worse choice than this, they may be safely trusted hereafter to select Judges from among their own partisan friends, on partisan grounds, who, although decided and even acrimonious as partisans, will still have that high and exalted idea of the judicial office which will enable them to act equitably, honorably and honestly in all that pertains to them judicially to perform.

A LOST AMENDMENT.

In 1789, shortly after the Constitution of the United States was adopted, MR. MADISON proposed in Congress a series of eleven amendments to that instrument, which the experience of the first two years under it had demonstrated to be necessary. Ten of these were adopted by the constitutional majority and were accordingly incorporated in that instrument, but the remaining amendment failed at that time to secure the needed number of votes, and therefore remains in abeyance. This amendment, singularly enough, is just the one that is most wanted, just now, and one which would, had it been adopted, have stopped effectually the Congressional back-pay steal. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE THE SECOND—No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Just the thing, the reader will see, and admirably adapted to carry out the idea which unmistakably prevails in the public mind that all increase of pay should be prospective.

Singularly enough, however, this amendment, which every one (excepting only members of Congress) must recognize as eminently proper and correct, hung fire with the State Legislatures to whom it was submitted. Shortly after it was submitted it was ratified by five States only: in 1792 the number had increased to eight, Kentucky having ratified it in that year; but as there were twelve States, it needed a ratification by nine, to secure the constitutional three-fourths. The States which voted for it were: Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Kentucky, and hence it follows that Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts must have been among those which either rejected it or failed to ratify it.

The Constitution of the United States does not prescribe any *time* within which an amendment submitted by Congress shall be ratified by the States, but merely provides that Congress may propose amendments thereto *whenever* it may see fit, which shall become a part thereof *when* ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. There is no limitation of time, here, and it would seem fair to infer that an amendment once submitted may be taken up and ratified at any subsequent time, even it four-fifths of a century have intervened. The vote of the eight States in favor of this amendment is still a matter of record in the State Department; and if other States should now take it up and ratify it to the number of three-fourths of the present number of States, what should hinder the Secretary of State from then announcing that it had been duly ratified? What if it has been pending nearly a century? The lapse of time has merely demonstrated the wisdom of incorporating it in the Constitution; and although it will be conceded that it is rather a late day to be finding that out, yet in this, as in all other cases, better late than never.

MR. MADISON, in submitting this amendment to Congress, said:

"There are some minor cases in which I also wish to see some alteration take place. That article which leaves it in the power of the Legislature to ascertain its own emoluments is one to which I allude. I do not believe this is a power which, in the ordinary course of government, is likely to be abused. Perhaps of all the powers granted it is least likely to abuse, but there is a seeming impropriety in leaving any set of men without control to put their hands into the public coffers to take out money to put in their pockets; there is a seeming indecorum in such power which leads me to propose a change."

The "impropriety" and "indecorum" to which MR. MADISON here alludes, have been committed some half dozen times since these words were uttered, and the last time has proved to be one time too many. The time has come to put a stop to the bad practice, by constitutional provision; and we are glad to find that a proposition is now pending in the Ohio Legislature to take up this old (and almost forgotten) amendment and ratify it on the part of that State. Good for Ohio, if she does it; and if she does, Pennsylvania is bound to follow.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The Lebanon *Courier*, referring to a remark attributed to Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, that the combination of certain city papers at the beginning of the last Presidential campaign threatened the defeat of the Republican party, and that that defeat was only averted by great effort on the part of leading Republicans, says:

"The influence which really met, arrested and finally overthrew the combination referred to was the integrity, firmness and devotion of the Republican press of the rural districts. While potent city dailies combined to dictate the policy and candidates of the Republican party, and set up the standard of revolt because their demands were not heeded—while great and trusted leaders followed in the wake of these self-constituted guardians of the party—the Republican press of the rural districts, with the voting masses behind resolutely by their principles, maintained the integrity of the party, and saved the government from passing into the hands of enemies of the Republican organization."

If by the term "city dailies" certain Philadelphia papers only are meant, and if the phrase "the Republican press of the rural districts" is intended, as we suppose it is, to include everything outside of Philadelphia, we concur heartily in the views of the *Courier*. The revolt which last year was led by the Philadelphia *Press*, and which, in many apprehensive minds, was regarded as very threatening and dangerous, was met and completely overthrown by the firmness, vigor and fidelity of the Republican newspapers published outside of Philadelphia. The list of this uncomparable array, included many city papers in Pittsburgh, Erie, Titusville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lancaster and elsewhere, and hence the honor does not belong exclusively to the rural districts; but, in the main, the *Courier* is correct in saying that it was to the solid, unbroken front presented by the Republican press outside of Philadelphia, against the open treachery of some and concealed hostility of other Philadelphia dailies, that we owe the success of our party last fall. To those who watched closely the developments of the campaign as it progressed, who noted every separate item of encouragement and discouragement at a time when to most eyes everything looked dark and gloomy, the one fact that rose up predominant over all was that the Republican papers of the State were untouched by the leprosy of political uncleanness, and were not only uninfluenced by the defection of the *Tribune* and *Press*, but formed a phalanx whose lines could not be broken. That was the first fact that imparted substantial hope to the canvass, and gave confidence to those upon whose shoulders the heavy work of the campaign fell. The honor of that firm and decisive stand belongs of right to the Republican press of the State, and Congress made a very unworthy return for it when, in the petty spite it felt at having to abolish the Franking Privilege, it vented its ill will on the country papers by passing the law authorizing their papers to circulate, free of postage, in the county where published.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has prepared an interesting meteorological table, showing a complete picture of the past winter over the entire northern section of the United States from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon. The data and figures thus tabulated show many important as well as some curious results. There are three marked divisions of climate between the Atlantic and the Pacific, along the belt of country over which the observations extend. The first division embraces the region from Maine to the Mississippi, and is termed the section of deep snows. Going westward, there is a rapid diminishing until at Duluth, Minnesota, it is little more than one-fourth of the amount at Maine. The boundary between the region of snow and a region comparatively snowless is found in the vicinity of the Mississippi river in Minnesota. From this point to the Rocky mountains, across Dakota and Montana, a distance of about nine hundred miles, the deposition of moisture during the whole winter was less than that of a single storm in January between Lake Michigan and the Atlantic. This may, therefore, be termed the snowless region. The third climatic division is west of the Rocky mountains, in which region, as well as east of the Mississippi, there is a great deposition of moisture, while the vast intermediate region, including the basin of the Missouri, the Yellowstone and their tributaries, and all the region northward to the Saskatchewan and beyond, has a winter atmosphere so devoid of moisture and free from clouds, and so healthful, invigorating and electric, that it may be said to have a distinct and separate climate. The general average of temperature is lower west than east of the Mississippi. The progression of the seasons is another feature distinguishing the three sections. In many parts of New England, in Central and Northern New York and in Canada the ground was covered with snow for four months, while westward to the region beyond the Mississippi the farmers were plowing the ground and sowing their crops early in March; by the middle of the month the prairies being clad in fresh verdure and the strawberry vines up and growing. These meteorological data constitute an important testimonial to the high value of the work which is done by the observation of our Signal Service Bureau.

ON the first day of May the time expired for the payment of enrolment tax on about 1,700 acts of the Legislature, which had been accumulating in the Secretary's office at Harrisburg for about ten years, and which had failed to become laws by the failure, hitherto, on the part of those who procured their passage, to pay the enrolment tax on them. The Governor having vetoed a bill to extend for one year longer the time for the payment of this tax, there was a general rush, in the last days of April, on the part of individuals interested, to save such bills amongst the number as conferred valuable privileges, and thus about 200 out of the 1,700 were saved from extinction, and from $30,000 to $40,000 enrolment taxes were paid on them. The rest of the 1,700 have passed out of existence.

Among the bills which have thus died a natural death, are two granting divorces to two married couples named therein. The divorced people, innocently supposing that the passage of the bills through the Legislature secured their separation, and ignorant of the fact, probably, that the bills could not become laws until the tax on them was paid, departed from Harrisburg happy in believing their married troubles at an end, and have all, we understand, been since remarried. The question arises, now that the bills on which they depended have, by their own negligence, failed to become laws, whether these people were divorced, at all, and whether their remarriage is not bigamy. And other questions may follow as to the distribution of property to the children resulting from such second marriages.

A very large proportion of the fifteen hundred bills which failed to become laws consisted of acts incorporating manufacturing companies; and the general laws lately passed providing for the formation of such companies, having rendered the special laws unnecessary, the latter were allowed to drop, all parties preferring to organize under the general laws. This is a telling illustration of the wisdom of having general laws on such subjects.

THE news of a bloody fight between the profession of Our Saviour, in the very place of His birth, has a strange and sad sound. The other day a conflict took place between Greek and Latin monks, in Bethlehem, Judea, in which six of the former and five of the latter were seriously injured. The quarrel is between the Greek and Roman Churches, and relates to the Grotto of the Nativity. It seems that about two years ago the tapestry of the Grotto was burned by some carelessness. The Turks, remembering the former serious controversies of the two churches concerning the Holy Sepulchre, determined to prevent a collision on this occasion by replacing the tapestry themselves. But they were slow about it, and while the labor of repair was being put off, the Patriarch of Jerusalem conceiving the idea of gaining a march on his religious enemy, the Greek Patriarch, so he had entirely new tapestry made, with a Latin inscription upon it, and watching his opportunity, at the hour when the Grotto was in possession of his priests, he had it secretly put up. Immediately on learning of this there was great popular commotion. Riots between the followers of the two sects at once broke out, and great violence was only prevented and the tapestry allowed to remain, under an agreement to appeal to Constantinople. But now the monks themselves have come to blows. The Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem sees in the action of the Latin a determination to assume entire control of the Grotto. The Latin inscription is claimed to be in itself a demonstration against the Greek faith. The Greek Patriarch has appealed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and to the Sultan, for protection of his ecclesiastical rights; while, on the other hand, the Latin Patriarch has addressed the French Ambassador, justifying his course, and claiming the primacy at Bethlehem. Thus the quarrel is rapidly becoming a national one, that may require careful diplomacy to settle.

IN SOME countries music would almost seem to be the first of arts, judging from the importance which is attached to its study. Italy, France and Germany are examples of this fact. England, also, is trying to do something, and especially in the last decade the Royal Academy of Music has become a valuable institution. We alone in the United States have heretofore done nothing, or next to nothing. This indifference, however, is beginning to give way, and through the earnestness and enthusiasm of some of our distinguished and conscientious teachers, the necessity of the culture of music as a science and a necessary branch of popular education, is becoming generally recognized. A promising illustration of this fact is afforded by the Cincinnati Musical Festival, which commences to-day, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, extending throughout the week. The Festival will differ from GILMORE's mammoth affairs of 1871 and 1872, in the utter absence of all sensation. There will be no salvos of artillery, no ringing of church bells, no pounding of anvils, no gymnastics of inspired harlequins, no show of any sort, and no flourish of trumpets. In their place there will be a conscientious effort to produce vocal and instrumental music of a high order, with a proper regard for the expression of music, rather than a desire to produce noise. In the arrangement of the programmes the Directors has displayed his well-known catholicity of taste, and a determination to perform nothing unworthy of so important an occasion. It is the first great and well-considered effort which has been made in this country to elevate the standard of music, and will doubtless be an event long to be remembered.

THE interest in the topic of cheap transportation is still steadily maintained. From New York to San Francisco, and Pembina to the Gulf, the newspapers and people are discussing it. New York papers declare that not only are the existing facilities for transporting Western products Eastward wofully inadequate, but the rates charged are out of all character, and new routes and cheaper ones are demanded. The fact is pointed out that of the 60,000,000 bushels of grain that were shipped Eastward last season from the West, all the railroads combined carried only 15,500,000 bushels of it, and that was charged a rate which left no margin for its foreign exportation. With a view of seeking a remedy for this state of affairs, a National Producers' and Consumers' Convention is to be held in New York city to-day, for the purpose of forming an association of shippers, merchants, consumers and producers of the United States, to devise a plan of mutual protection against railroad extortion, and determining upon means and remedies for the future. The call is signed by thousands of persons scattered over the Western States, who state that they "are all either producers or consumers, and as such, mutually interested." It is stated that the United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, have expressed their approval of the meeting, and promised to be present, if possible, either in person or by delegates. It is proposed to make the movement national as well as local, and it is probable that the majority of the States will be fully represented in the convention. Considerable confusion of ideas, however, seems to prevail concerning the matter.

MENTION has on several occasions been made in these columns of the noble exertions of Mr. PLIMSOLL, a member of the British Parliament, in the efforts in the merchant marine of that country. These humane efforts are already beginning to bear fruit. A vessel has been detained in Belfast harbor by an order from the Board of Trade, because of her unseaworthy condition, and she will not be permitted to leave until thoroughly repaired. There is ample room for a similar reform in our own country. A veteran navigator of our northern lakes, and of many years' experience in the business of insurance in connection with the marine, has contributed an interesting letter to the Buffalo *Commercial* on the causes of the wholesale destruction of life and property every season on those inland seas. The tale which he tells is in many respects like that told by Mr. PLIMSOLL, in England; one chiefly of reckless overinsurance, and the employment of old, worn-out vessels years after they have ceased to be seaworthy. In addition to those dangers which strew the British coast with wrecks, we have on the great inland seas of ours the special danger of the continuance of the trip to the very day, or the very hour, sometimes, when the setting in of the winter's frost peremptorily puts an end to it. This is the most prolific of all causes of loss on the lakes. On the upper lakes the poorest insurance companies, it is affirmed, make the rates for the best, and every year life and property to an alarming amount are sacrificed during the last two or three weeks that navigation is possible at all. There is, evidently, a PLIMSOLL wanted on our own side of the sea.

IN NOTICING the names of those gentlemen who will be candidates before the Republican County Convention for Additional Law Judge of the District Court, we unintentionally omitted the name of WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, JR., a prominent member of the bar, who will have many warm personal friends in the Convention. In the matter of nominations for the Legislature, Mr. MCCORMICK, in the First city district, and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, in the Second, are, so far, without opposition, and will apparently be renominated unanimously. Mr. MCCORMICK made so good a record last winter that he is spoken of, in various parts of the State, as a candidate for Speaker of the House, should he be re-elected. Mr. NEWMEYER, for the district between the rivers, is so far without an opponent, and as he made a most excellent and useful member, his renomination would be a well-deserved compliment. Mr. YOUNG, who was also a useful and industrious member, has as yet no opposition in the districts outside the city on the South Side. In that part of the city south of the rivers, Mr. BALLANTINE is a candidate for renomination, and is opposed by Mr. SHAEFFER, Mr. KLEIN and Mr. LEWIS AUBIN. In Allegheny City the candidates we have heard named are Mr. RAMSEY (for renomination) and a gentleman named GREWIG; and in the townships north of the rivers the candidates are Mr. SAMPLE (for renouination), Mr. B. C. CHRISTY, Mr. W. COATES and Mr. R. S. P. MCCALL. For Senator, the contest is between Mr. ANDERSON, the present Senator, and Mr. JEREMY.

THE Senate committee appointed to investigate the subject of transportation between the West and the seaboard, are said to have already and unanimously reached the conclusion that more railroads and canals, the latter especially, are needed, and that they purpose to recommend some kind of government aid in the increase of both in the territory traversed to reach the seaboard from the West, Northwest and Southwest. It is also generally believed that the committee will hold that under the Constitution Congress has the power to establish a regular system of freight tariffs for application to all railroads and canals passing through more than one State. The great point with the committee is, however—can the railroads make lower through freight rates sufficiently profitable to operate their roads? There have been several statements put in the shape of testimony, and that, "in fact no Pennsylvanian can, without ignoring the truth, ignore the great benefit the road has been to the State." As to its management, he declares that it is considerably more honest than that of most other roads, and he affirms that the men who control its fortunes enjoy the confidence of the community in every way. All this, of course, is well understood here, but is satisfactory to know that the *Tribune* has wholly failed in its purpose, the price of both shares and allotments having rather advanced than declined since it commenced its attacks, notwithstanding the general market rulled dull.

THE United States Senate Committee on Transportation, created for the purpose of inquiring into the relative advantages of the several river, canal and railroad routes from the interior to the seaboard, would seem to hold that the most effectual remedy for too much railroad is more river and canal. The programme marked out for the committee is, that sub-committees shall hold sessions in the principal cities of the country, East and West, and find out all about every kind of transportation. Members will personally examine each of the water routes, such examinations to be made with the special view of determining the relative value of each, as they all have their advocates, who are desirous of receiving a share of the attention of the committee. It is proposed, also, to interrogate boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and all sorts of organizations, in order to ascertain the best method for legislative action to cheapen transportation, and comply with the law of supply and demand generally. The plan will be modified and enlarged in such manner as may appear to be required by the result of their investigation and practical observation after visiting the various parts of the country.

THE charges of corruption brought against the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition appear to have been fastened mainly upon the chief of the Commission, Mr. VAN BUREN, and his assistant, MR. MAYER. Two others are named as participators in their guilt, but they are of little note, personally, and the bulk of the Commission has been completely acquitted. It appears to have been but a comparatively small matter, at the furthest, the offense consisting in taking the sum of $2,000 from a restaurant keeper for the privilege of keeping a restaurant in the American part of the Exposition, which was taken with the design, as the recipients allege, of applying it to the adornment of the American quarter. If this be so, the act was wrong, but the motive was good; but if no such motive existed, then the act was both foolish and corrupt. In either event, VAN BUREN and MAYER should be dismissed as unworthy of further confidence, and so put an end, at once, to the scandal and babble about it.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the latest reports from Rome indicate a more favorable condition of the health of the Pope, he is so aged and feeble that the news of his death and the choice of a successor may be received simultaneously, at any moment. Some of the most careful and thoughtful observers of Italian affairs believe that with his death there will be an explosion and a revolution. But they differ as to what will be the results of this. Some of them think that the republic will be proclaimed, that its first work will be to abolish the Church; and that in accomplishing this it will do things that will make the world turn pale. Others are more hopeful, believing that the army may be rallied to the support of the Church, and that in the end Rome will be left to the Pope again, and the rest of Italy be placed where it was before its "unity" was accomplished. Much, it is evident, will turn upon the character of the successor of PIUS the Ninth.

BAD as was the failure from embezzlement of the Atlantic bank of New York, it will have subserved a useful purpose if, as seems likely to be the case from the continued attention which the matter attracts, it shall exert a permanent effect on the management of similar institutions. The temporary effect of the failure has been to depress stocks in a serious manner, and to excite a good deal of apprehension among the business classes and bank depositors. The decline in the value of bank stocks throughout New York city, since the discovery of the robbery, so far as is indicated by sales, cannot be less than from three to four millions of dollars. Another result will be that dividends will be abated, because many banks will see the necessity of keeping on hand a surplus of unusual amount, in order to be prepared for the worst possible event. In view of the fact that in nearly every case of trouble or bankruptcy on the part of these institutions there have been official frauds in some shape or other, the conclusion is natural that there must be something faulty about the way in which our banks are managed. Is it that Presidents and cashiers have too much power over the boards of directors, or their charge? If so, then the special need of the time in this particular is the establishment of a proper system of checks and guards over their operations.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the leading physicians of New York city have signed a petition to the State Legislature, praying for the passage of a law suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Petitions bearing some forty thousand signatures have also been circulated, protesting against the exemption of beer from the restrictive legislation aimed at regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. There is little doubt that the times require a new and fuller presentation of the wrongs of intemperance, as also a more rigorous enforcement of existing penalties against drunkenness in public. It may be questioned, however, whether legal enactments will ever do more than secure a partial remedy against this curse of modern society. Prohibitory license laws will do something toward checking a traffic that sometimes seem to regard neither the condition nor the interests of the people, but to be feared they sometimes, also, augment the evil they strive to remove. A law has recently been enacted in France which provides a sliding scale of punishment both for the inebriate and the man who sells to him. The law does not propose to prohibit drinking, but rather to terrorize the drunkard and those who supply him at improper times. A similar law is canvassed in Great Britain. Why not adopt the plan here? The virtue of temperance, however, like all other virtues, must proceed, primarily, from the mind and conscience.

THE wail of the housekeeper is still heard in the land, by reason of the vexatious servant problem that will not be solved. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of benevolent, thoughtful women to create an interest in what will be one of the lost arts, unless married women look well to their steps—that of managing a household after the ways of our grandmothers. Hitherto all has been in vain, with no encouragement from those they were intended to benefit, while the call for training schools for domestics elicits no response from them. It is very likely; but is also quite certain that the evil will not be remedied so long as our people continue to look abroad for their domestic help. And why should our young women whose circumstances in life compel them to labor, almost invariably look with disdain on "house service"? In the good old days a mistress and maid often worked side by side, the respect due by the latter to the former being in no way lessened by this association. Now, all this is changed, and certainly not for the better. Between the drawing room and the kitchen there is an irrepressible conflict. What is wanted is a middle ground, where homely, linsey woolsey intelligence and economy, whether from above stairs or below, may meet for mutual service.

SOME time ago we mentioned the fact that arrangements were pending between the governments of the United States, Austria, and other leading powers, looking to the organization of an International Congress in connection with the Vienna Exposition, for the purpose of discussing the important question of patent right, and the adoption of certain fundamental principles for an international reform of patent legislation. These arrangements have now been completed. The Congress will be held after the close of the jury deliberations of the Exposition, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next. Manufacturers, scientific artisans and political economists will be entitled to participation in the Congress and in its decisions. Application for admittance as members must be to the respective Exposition Commissioners, and the governments of the various nations which exhibit in the Exposition will be represented by delegates. The purpose of the movement is to induce all the governments included in the great international commercial era to come to a common agreement upon the subject of patent protection, so that the disadvantages of a territorial limitation of patents granted for invention may be removed. The matter is of direct importance to a large and influential interest in this country.

THE attempts of the *Tribune* to deter the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from subscribing to the stock allotted to them, do not appear to be meeting with success. We recently published the communication of "A Stockholder" to that paper, in answer to a malicious article discrediting the report of the Board of Directors for 1872, and now comes another correspondent, who is also a Democrat, complaining that its notices of the company are decidedly unjust, and that they are not re'shed by any political party in Pennsylvania. The road, he says, may possibly be a great help to Republicans, but it is a still greater one to the whole people, and that, "in fact no Pennsylvanian can, without ignoring the truth, ignore the great benefit the road has been to the State." As to its management, he declares that it is considerably more honest than that of most other roads, and he affirms that the men who control its fortunes enjoy the confidence of the community in every way. All this, of course, is well understood here, but is satisfactory to know that the *Tribune* has wholly failed in its purpose, the price of both shares and allotments having rather advanced than declined since it commenced its attacks, notwithstanding the general market rulled dull.

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untruths—lifted out of our contempt and brought within the pale of human sympathy, or at least of human pity, which is pretty nearly the same thing? Thus does Humanity vindicate itself. But here is another and more modern illustration, far less painful in its suggestions, and quite as tender and touching. A New York toy dealer states that when panics are distracting Wall street his trade is most active. Few expensive playthings are sold, but business men, as they pass up Broadway to their homes, dejected and in the shadow of ruin, stop at a store and buy cheap toys of some kind that will bring cheering smiles to their children's faces. Ah! mercenary and mammonized as they may be, these bulls and bears have tender spots inside their tough hides, after all. Does it look like a little matter? It has a wonderful significance, if such as can see.

AND now the free trade papers have another grievance. The Executive Committee of the Industrial League having sent a circular to the presidents of colleges and universities in different parts of the country, asking what textbooks on political economy are used in their respective institutions, and what, in their judgment, is the tendency and effect of the studies on that subject pursued in their classes, these papers complain that the committee would never have thought of doing so independent a thing had they not been aware that "most of the young men who are trained to investigate and reason in our institutions of learning come out free traders;" and they charge the committee, substantially, with trying to indoctrinate these students with false ideas concerning the science of political economy. This is almost exactly the manner after which the slave oligarchists were wont, in the *ante bellum* days, to inveigh against the enormity of making any inquiry into the tendency and effect of the peculiar institution, on the ground that it corrupted people's minds. But was the anti-slavery literature of that period "a confession of weakness" on the part of the principle of Freedom, as is charged in the present instance? There are many other people in the world beside negroes to whom emancipation would be a blessing, and notably among them are those sheets which are capable of such puerile twaddle as that to which reference is made above.

IT IS astonishing how much some newspaper men know. A Harrisburg special to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"The canvass for State Treasurer on the Republican side has been a decidedly short one. Russell Errett has been disposed of by continuing him as chairman of the State Central Committee."

AS MR. ERRETT never was in the way to be disposed of, this correspondent may be set down as one of the fellows who manufacture news items to order. But the Altoona *Tribune* is more knowing, still, than the Harrisburg inventor. It says:

"We may say, further, that Russell Errett has relinquished no hope he ever entertained of becoming State Treasurer."

It may save these inventive chaps all further trouble on this score to be informed that Mr. ERRETT never entertained either hope or wish to become State Treasurer, and that he never has been, is not now, and will not be a candidate for nomination to that office.

NOT a little excitement prevails in New England over the alleged discovery of a minor Credit Mobilier operation in which the Vermont Central